

vance posts of the Germans on this line would thus be in the neighborhood of the town of Blonitz, thirty-five miles to the northeast of Miaszka. A direct southward march would bring General Mackensen's army to a position thirty-five miles in the rear of the Russian defenders of Miaszka.)

Prevent Russian Aid.

"The report from South Poland does not mention the place where the Austro-German attacks on the Russians have been resumed, but it probably is at a point to the south of Petrokov. These attacks serve the purpose of preventing the Russians from detaching forces to assist their armies further to the north. These attacks, as well as those of the Austrians in the south, thus far have led to no definite result.

"Advice received here from Budapest says that another attempt of the Russians to enter the Hungarian province of Zemplin has been frustrated. Telegrams from Turkey announce the occupation by Ottoman troops of Geda, which is a further step toward the investment of the Russian fortified resort of Batum from the land side, and that the communications of the Russians between the upper and lower parts of Adshara Valley have been cut."

Budapest (via London), Dec. 11.—The newspaper "Arzet" says that the County of Saros, Galicia, has been evacuated by the Russians, who left by way of the Dukla Pass through the Carpathians, and that Battle again is in the possession of the Austrians.

Mackensen's Army Reported

With in 15 Miles of Warsaw

Petrograd (via London), Dec. 11.—The attack of the Austro-German army in Poland appears to have lost its impetus with the exception of General Mackensen's army, which is unofficially reported to have advanced to within only about fifteen miles from the Polish capital.

The other armies are advancing but little, if any, and the attempt from the south of Cracow seems entirely retarded, according to reports. Neither the siege of Cracow nor of Przemyśl has been relieved, it is stated.

Russians and Germans Make

Ready for Gigantic Battle

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 10.—The Petrograd correspondent of "The Morning Post" sends the following dispatch on the fighting in Poland:

"The Russians continue to maintain their superiority to the German forces, whose repeated attacks avail nothing. In the hope of withdrawing the Germans have been lately busily engaged in making most determined attacks on both banks of the Vistula. Two or three army corps advanced to the right bank of the Vistula from Mlawa toward Przasnysz, while at the same time on the left bank in the neighborhood of Lowicz a series of very energetic attacks by ten or twelve army corps have been pushed during the last three days.

"The turning movement attempted to the south of Cracow in concert with these vigorous attacks a couple of hundred miles or more to the north likewise resulted badly for the Germans.

"On the night of Wednesday and throughout Thursday the Germans made a series of attacks from the direction of Mlawa, which were all repulsed, and eventually the Russians in their turn delivered an attack which broke the German line in some places and sent them fleeing in disorder. The

Russian pursuit continues on the right bank of the Vistula.

"On the left bank between Lowicz and the river on the following night and day a series of most fiery attacks were delivered upon the Russians, who beat off every attack with enormous losses to the Germans. No fewer than seven attacks were made in this way, and all were repulsed. South of Cracow the Russian forward movement continues in spite of the stubborn resistance offered by the Germans. This region the Russians have captured several German towns, many Maximas and two thousand prisoners."

Germans Bring Up 300,000.

Another dispatch to "The Morning Post" from Petrograd says:

"The Germans continue their attacks upon various points of the Polish positions, but they are not of a nature to effect any immediate results. With the moving up of strong reinforcements from the western front to the German side and the consequent changes in the disposition of the Russian forces, there is another period of preparation for another decisive battle on a titanic scale.

"The Germans have brought from the French front at least 300,000 troops, and are very busy concentrating for a final effort. It is expected a week will pass before issue is joined, but minor conflicts will be taking place at various points over the whole line from the Baltic to the communications of the fighting now reported daily in rather in the nature of reconnaissance. Each side is trying every device to penetrate behind the screen which hides the enemy's concentration for the great struggle.

"The Germans are now utilizing cavalry for this purpose with considerable more freedom than hitherto noticed, and their aeroplane work has been curtailed owing to the Russians having learned the art of bringing down these dangerous eyes of modern armies with the aid of any all-weather useful for spying. Both Russian artillery and picked shots with rifles are now able to cope with aeroplanes with tolerable certainty. Rarely a day passes when these man birds are not knocked over and occasionally the bag reaches zero or more.

"The Russians' success with artillery against aeroplanes is due to a novel application of old forms of warfare, but their aeroplane work has been curtailed owing to the Russians having learned the art of bringing down these dangerous eyes of modern armies with the aid of any all-weather useful for spying. Both Russian artillery and picked shots with rifles are now able to cope with aeroplanes with tolerable certainty. Rarely a day passes when these man birds are not knocked over and occasionally the bag reaches zero or more.

"Night attacks are another form of warfare which the Germans are beginning to utilize more frequently. They have had little experience with the Russians. The Germans, however, still stick to close formations, particularly at night, whereas the Russians go out in small groups, and are very alert. The cost of life to the Germans is appalling and the results nil.

"The Russians go to work very differently. A few volunteers are sent out, then their forces move up, widely extended. When the alarm is given the Germans usually find reason to believe that they are attacked at least on three sides, and often by the rear."

The Petrograd correspondent of "The Daily News" telegraphs:

"The fighting south of Cracow is developing into one of the greatest battles of the war. Archduke Frederick, who hitherto has nominally commanded the main Austrian army south of the fortress, has yielded the decision of the operations to the German staff. The Russian staff is trying to cross the Vistula to the north of Cracow to relieve the situation in Hungary at the urgent instance of the Hungarian government. The character of the ground throughout the region makes extensive reconnaissance impossible, and the Austro-German strategy, which is very great, is only ascertainable in actual shock of battle.

"The Russians have inflicted enormous losses on the German-Austrian infantry along the Lososna River and on the line northward of Cracow to Crenstochowa. Troops have now been brought southward to strengthen the effort at defeating the German attack. Cracow, which threatens, in view of the Russian numbers, to result in the invasion of Silesia through the Galician frontier. These numbers are unaffected by the heavy fighting in North Poland and only slightly by the Germans' attempted advance in the direction of Petrokov.

TURKS MARCH IN

SNOW BAREFOOTED

(By Wireless to The Tribune, via London, N. Y.)

London, Dec. 12.—"The Daily News" says dispatch from Petrograd: "Wounded Russian officers in Tiflis hospitals describe the extraordinary physical endurance of the Turks, who march barefooted through the snow and shoot standing or kneeling, but rarely from trenches. They only dread the bayonet charges. The Turks are said to have lost very heavily."



The Wonderful Preparedness of the French Red Cross

Amid all the murmurs arising from the Allied countries as to their unpreparedness for the Great War, the French Red Cross could afford to maintain a superior silence.

Ann Candler, an American newspaper woman, happened to be in Paris when war was declared. In the Woman's Section of next Sunday's Tribune she gives a very complete description of the promptness and efficiency of this great organization. She takes you into the wards of the great Red Cross hospitals and shows you what splendid work is being done in nursing back to health and strength the victims of the conflict.

This is but one of a great many reasons why you should make sure of securing your copy of the next issue.

The Sunday Tribune

Order from Your Newsdealer To-day

GERMANS' RETREAT TO BE BITTER SIEGE

Krupp Guns and Other Grim Devices Await Allies in Belgium.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 12.—"The Daily News" prints the following dispatch from a correspondent at Holland-Belgium frontier, December 9:

"Hints from half a dozen sources leave little doubt that the main movements of the enemy's troops both in and into Belgium, which we have been hearing so much about lately, are now complete. Every straggler who comes over the border enlarges on the extraordinary preparations made for fighting during the retreat. But it should never be forgotten that preparations even of this magnitude in a life and death struggle are only part of the obvious game. As executed, it is laid for retreat. It does not follow that the retreat is contemplated immediately.

"From what I am able to gather, I believe the German retreat through Belgium will offer the Allies one of the toughest problems in history. The country must be ready for a series of terribly costly field sieges, so costly in life that it may not possibly be judged by recent experience of this kind of fighting. We may ultimately be forced to regard three-quarters of Belgium territory as a citadel before which the army must sit down in the old-fashioned way and wait for nature to complete the work of arms. The final terms of peace must depend in large part on the brilliant manner with which this retreat is executed, but it is a sort of task for which its organizing genius specially fits the German army—and we may anticipate that it will result in no debacle.

"Out of the welter of wild descriptions of what the Germans are doing I gather that they have undertaken much more than the digging of trenches, steel and concrete being largely used in all their defensive works, while the bombardment of gunworks and mine areas are enormous.

"But a far more important point is the character of the artillery being placed in position. We have such plentiful experience of the offensive efficiency of the Krupp heavy guns that we must not be surprised if their defensive worth will also prove exceptional. What is to extend the Antwerp defense system of modern earthworks in a highly semi-circle measuring something like 150 miles from tip to tip.

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"I learn from Bruges that the Germans have transported six new heavy guns to Ostend. The enemy seems to be concentrating a large number of bombardments by British warships along the Belgian coast.

"The Germans seem now to have completed their defensive preparations in the region of the Scheldt. I learn from Liege that many trains filled with youthful soldiers passed through the town, on their way to the front. A correspondent I am also informed that the Germans are concentrating both light and heavy artillery in the region. Fresh German attacks may be expected in the neighborhood of Arras."

PREDICTS MINES

NEAR GIBRALTAR

British Newspaper Man Declares Germans Plan to Sow Them from Trawlers.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 12.—"The Daily Chronicle" correspondent in Madrid says: "I have just returned to Madrid from a tour to the seaports of the south and to Morocco, which I undertook with the object of investigating German activity in the neighborhood of Gibraltar. The result is that I can state definitely that if an attempt has not been made to sow mines in the strait from trawlers of Spanish appearance it will be made here long."

"About three weeks ago the intelligence department of the Admiralty frustrated a very mature plot of a number of Germans who had acquired considerable knowledge of the strait from three trawlers and had arranged to load them with mines, which they would drop into the sea in the course of the first warship they might meet."

RELIEF COMMISSION GETS PRESS AGENT

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 11.—Desiring to have the progress of the relief work in Belgium thoroughly explained to Americans, the American Commission for Relief in Belgium has appointed Frank Hoyt Gailor press representative of the commission, with headquarters in Brussels. Mr. Gailor is a Rhodes scholar and received his newspaper training in The New York Tribune's London office.

Frank Hoyt Gailor, of Memphis, is the son of the Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee. He won his Rhodes scholarship for a three-year course at Oxford while doing graduate work at Columbia University. He was graduated from the University of the South in the class of '12, having received his preparatory training in Wisconsin at the grammar school of Racine College. During his first year as a Rhodes scholar he was the Oxford correspondent for the London Bureau of The Tribune, and when Oxford was closed in September on account of the war Mr. Gailor assisted in the London office, where he has remained until the present time.

SWEDEN AROUSED OVER MINE LAYING

Stockholm, Dec. 11.—The Foreign Office has instituted an inquiry into the laying of mines in Swedish waters, which has caused extensive damage to the shipping of this country. The particular purpose of the inquiry is to ascertain by what nation the mines were laid, and what purpose prompted its action.

The laying of these mines has stirred public feeling deeply and the press continues its agitation vigorously. Some of the newspapers have opened in September on account of the war Mr. Gailor assisted in the London office, where he has remained until the present time.

FRENCH CHILDREN

GERMANS' CAPTIVES

Paris, Dec. 11.—A Havas dispatch from Fécamp says:

"Mlle. Morelle, a teacher at Autry, in the Department of Ardennes, wrote a letter on November 22 from Zwettau, Saxony, in which she said that she and 450 other inhabitants of Autry had been taken to Zwettau as prisoners."

"Among them were seventy-five children. The trip lasted for fifteen days. The prisoners had nothing but the clothes they wore, and the children, in particular, suffered from cold and hunger."

GERMANS REJOICE IN "CAPTURE" OF HEARST

Credit von Bernstorff with Winning "American Newspaper King" and "Man of Iron," and Thereby Turning Public Opinion Here in Kaiser's Favor.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

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"Quiet disgust over these autocratic tactics is gradually being converted into loud-voiced indignation among liberal-loving Americans," says the German editor. "The American feels as if he were forcibly cut off from the scientific and artistic life of the world, and the fountainhead of culture."

In addition to the efforts of Professor Münsterberg and Dr. Dernburg, Professor Stein says, there is the most eloquent and the most powerful of all, Professor Burgess and Professor Sloane. "These men, as natives," he adds, "know what tone to adopt to stir the American national soul to lively flight."

Speaking of the work of Count von Bernstorff, Professor Stein says he has succeeded in fusing the 25,000,000 Germans in America into a united body, and that it is a sort of task for which its organizing genius specially fits the German army—and we may anticipate that it will result in no debacle.

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Official Report of French War Office

Paris, Dec. 11.—The French official communication issued to-night says:

"In the region of Ypres a very violent German attack has been repulsed. "In that same region those of our trenches which were reported in the official communication of 3 o'clock this afternoon as having been taken by the Germans have been recaptured by us. "Upon the rest of the front there is nothing important to report."

Following is the text of the communication issued this afternoon:

"The enemy yesterday showed a certain activity in the region of Ypres. He directed several attacks against our trenches, three of which were completely repulsed. At one single point on the front the Germans succeeded in reaching one of our first line trenches. On our side we were able to make progress in the direction of the enemy's lines."

"In the region of Arras and in the vicinity of Juncourt there have been artillery engagements. "In the Argonne we have pushed forward several of our tranches and driven back two German attacks. "In the region of Varennes we have consolidated our gains of the preceding days. The German artillery has been very active, but we have repulsed it. A similar condition has existed on the heights of the Meuse. In the forest of Le Pretre our progress has been continued and has developed. To the south of the forest we have occupied the railroad station of Aspach. Along the remainder of the front in the Vosges there have been artillery engagements."

SERVIANS PURSUE ROUTED AUSTRIANS

Amsterdam (via London), Dec. 11.—The following Austrian official statement has been received from Vienna:

"The operations in the Carpathians are progressing according to our plans. The enemy yesterday fought a main rear guard action, which was repulsed. "In Galicia there is still no decision. Przemyśl is only surrounded by the enemy and is not being attacked. The enemy is making sorties, which keep the enemy at a respectful distance from the fortress zone. "Quiet reigned in Poland yesterday along our front."

ALLIES LOSE, THEN RECAPTURE GROUND

Continued from page 1

earth rumbles and the rumble is followed by a violent upheaval, we know that the Allies have gained a point vital to our own front, and irretrievable to the invader.

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"The prisoners we took told us," he continued, "that they had been expecting an attack for two or three days and that the night of the 24th everybody was ready to receive it. The Russians have spies not only in the city but in the fortress. They are informed of every movement going on within the lines. The great object of course for there are at least two hundred officers of Slav origin and ten thousand men, Czechs, Serbs and Rumanians, in the garrison. If the fortress itself were not so strong as it is it would have fallen long ago."

"The Germans seem almost to have lost their old gift of initiative, their power for hurling men upon a vital spot and concentrating their forces in great numbers. The fact of the four months of the campaign is that we succeeded, in the face of all Germany could do, in establishing an impenetrable line from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier. That line grows daily in strength, but behind it there are the new armies of France and England, waiting to strike when the genius of General Joffre decides that the hour has come."

400,000 YOUTHS NOW TRAINING IN FRANCE

Paris, Dec. 11.—Four hundred thousand youths of nineteen and twenty years, forming the class of 1915, went into training to-day in military instruction camps and barracks throughout France. Having had preliminary drills at home, they will be ready for the spring campaign.

Cardinal Amette celebrated mass for several thousand of these young men here to-day at the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires. He closed the services with this admonition: "Go in courage and confidence."

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London, Dec. 11.—Armstrong Drexel, of Philadelphia, who has been serving at the front as a chauffeur for General French, has just been invalided home. He is staying with his mother in Northwick Place. His indisposition is serious.

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German-Austrian Official Reports

Berlin, Dec. 11 (by wireless to London).—The official communication issued to-day by the German Army Headquarters Staff says:

"We have made progress in Flanders. To the east and to the west of the Argonne (in France) the enemy's artillery positions were attacked with good results. French attacks in the forest of Le Pretre and to the west of Pont-a-Mousson were repulsed. "There is no change in the situation to the east of the Mazurian Lakes (East Prussia). "Our attacks in northern Poland are progressing. "No news is at hand from Southern Poland."

Vienna, Dec. 11.—The following official statement was issued by the Austrian Army Headquarters Staff to-day:

"No new tactical events have occurred in the southern theatre (Serbia). The regrouping of our troops generally is progressing without heavy battles."

Washington, Dec. 11.—Continuation of the offensive in West Galicia and successful repulse of Russian attacks southeast of Lodz, near Petrokov, were reported to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here from Vienna. The dispatch which mentions the progress of the campaign in Serbia, follows:

"In West Galicia our attacks are continuing uninterrupted. Hostile attacks in the neighborhood of Petrokov have failed. The tenacity of the Austro-Hungarian German offensive continues. Our troops alone captured last week 2,800 Russians. Perfect co-operation of the allied (German and Austro-Hungarian) troops was shown."

Amsterdam (via London), Dec. 11.—The following Austrian official statement has been received from Vienna:

"The operations in the Carpathians are progressing according to our plans. The enemy yesterday fought a main rear guard action, which was repulsed. "In Galicia there is still no decision. Przemyśl is only surrounded by the enemy and is not being attacked. The enemy is making sorties, which keep the enemy at a respectful distance from the fortress zone. "Quiet reigned in Poland yesterday along our front."

"The prisoners we took told us," he continued, "that they had been expecting an attack for two or three days and that the night of the 24th everybody was ready to receive it. The Russians have spies not only in the city but in the fortress. They are informed of every movement going on within the lines. The great object of course for there are at least two hundred officers of Slav origin and ten thousand men, Czechs, Serbs and Rumanians, in the garrison. If the fortress itself were not so strong as it is it would have fallen long ago."

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BELGIUM STRIPPED BY GERMAN LEVIES

War Minister Says Trade Cannot Be Revived Under Kaiser's Rule.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 11.—Baron de Broqueville, Belgian Prime Minister and Minister of War, who is now in London, had the following statement laid before him and, in view of its importance, he consented to answer:

"It has been suggested in the United States through a German agency that conditions in Belgium as to destitution arising from unemployment and other evils consequent upon German invasion have been exaggerated, and that under German administration in the coming months famine will be avoided by the reopening of factories and the general resumption of business and industry."

Baron de Broqueville made the following statement in reply:

"The actual outlook is painfully different from what is suggested, and for these reasons: The war levies that have been and are still being made on almost every community in Belgium have exhausted the capital resources of our country, one of the objects of these levies being to cripple and destroy Belgium's commerce and industry. Furthermore, no trade with us there would be no market for our products during German occupation even if our industries were revived. Some of the civil working man's population has been dragged to Germany in bonds, and in Brussels, Antwerp and other cities those who have been allowed to remain are deprived of all freedom of action or movement, so that it is impossible for them to follow any occupation or earn a livelihood."

"The food requisitions relentlessly made upon our communities in all quarters have not only been cruel but excessive, and the inhabitants are consequently universally recognized principle of international law that the military occupation of a country entails the obligation to provide for the sustenance of the inhabitants. The depredation by the conditions of the occupation of the usual means of earning a living."

"Famine has so far been prevented only by the food provided through the efforts of the Commission for Relief in Belgium established and supported by the generosity of the American and English people, and the suggestion that there is any possibility that by a revival of industry and commerce during German occupation our countrymen can be made self-supporting can only be disseminated with the object of intensifying the already intolerable suffering of the non-combatant Belgian people by stopping the only source of relief."

Washington, Dec. 11.—Andrew Carnegie, who came here for a meeting of the Carnegie Institution, expressed decided opposition to-day to a truce in the European war during the Christmas holiday. He declared that it would be un-Christian-like and immoral to begin the fighting again after once stopping it, and added he could not believe that any nation which adopted such a suggestion was doing it sincerely.

Mr. Carnegie went to see the President, walking to and from the White House through a young snowstorm, but the President was out golfing, and Mr. Carnegie said he probably would return to pay his respects. He praised Mr. Wilson's efforts in behalf of peace.

"The Kaiser has told me that he took the greatest pride in the fact that he reigned for many years without being involved in war," said Mr. Carnegie. "But he was surrounded by a ring of militarists who were eager for war at any price."

Mr. Carnegie showed some interest at a suggestion that he might be called on by the President to help bring about peace when the time came.

"I will do anything I possibly can," he said. "I believe Mr. Wilson earnestly desires peace, and the entire country should support him."

Speaking of Germany's part in the war, Mr. Carnegie said he believed the Emperor was as ill when the conflict started as he is now. He expressed great sympathy for him and said he knew his heart must be broken over the break in his peace policy. He praised the heroism of the soldiers of the war, and his voice quivered and tears appeared in his eyes.

"It seems to me incongruous—in fact, an impertinence," he said, "after all the suffering and death, to pray to the Prince of Peace when every day their men are killing each other."

3 MONTHS ON GERMAN SOIL TO END WAR

Hilaire Belloc Thinks Allies, if Victorious, Will Win Within This Time.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 11.—Hilaire Belloc, speaking before the American Luncheon Club to-day, said:

"Three endings to the war are possible.